

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Late Details of the Invasion of Paraguay.

BATTLE BEFORE FORT HUMAITA.

An Outpost of That Work Carried at the Point of the Bayonet.

A BRAZILIAN IRON-CLAD BLOWN UP.

THE ENTIRE CREW PERISH.

THE BRAZILIAN ASSEMBLY CLOSED.

K. R. K. R.

The steamship South America, from Rio Janeiro, Sept. 25, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing important news from the seat of war in Paraguay. We are indebted to the purser for files of papers and our correspondence.

OUR RIO JANEIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

Rio Janeiro, Sept. 25, 1866.

THE CAPTURE OF BATTERY CURUZY.

The news from the allied army is important.

On the 1st instant the allied fleet steamed up the river, having on board Porto Alegre's forces, consisting of 7,000 men, the leading vessel being the iron-clad Rio de Janeiro. Soon after the fleet began to move a heavy fire from a masked battery—Curuzy—came and a half mile below Curupaty, was suddenly opened on the foremost vessels. The affair seems to have rested here for that day; but was renewed on the 24, when the fire from the battery was renewed, and was quickly answered by all the vessels abreast the battery. Between three and four P. M., the battery having slackened its fire, the troops landed, under the fire of the gunboats, and, amidst the most enthusiastic roar, with fixed bayonets, stormed the battery, driving out the Paraguayans and taking it in a few minutes. The Paraguayans, however, carried off three of their guns with them. The number of guns said to have been captured is nine. This affair is said to have cost the Baron Porto Alegre 1,300 men—placed *hors de combat*—a dear purchase for apparently so small an advantage.

THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL PARAGUAYAN TORPEDO.

Among the sensations on the Brazilian side in this equivilate victory is the blowing up of the iron-clad Rio de Janeiro by a torpedo. This terrible instrument of modern warfare is said to have been operated on an entirely new principle. It is alleged that a man went on a canoe towards the Rio de Janeiro, towing a torpedo behind him; that he got alongside the Brazilian vessel, when he struck the bottom of the boat, causing the torpedo to explode, and that the boat exploded, causing the Paraguayans to scatter, and the iron-clad to dash into the possession, of those of the Paraguayans who were not bayoneted fleeing in disorder towards Curupaty exposed to the grape of the ships and the fire of the exploding troops, a company of whom followed him to the ditch near Curupaty, and, with a crew of four or five men, the battery having slackened its fire, the troops landed, under the fire of the gunboats, and, amidst the most enthusiastic roar, with fixed bayonets, stormed the battery, driving out the Paraguayans and taking it in a few minutes. The Paraguayans, however, carried off three of their guns with them. The number of guns said to have been captured is nine. This affair is said to have cost the Baron Porto Alegre 1,300 men—placed *hors de combat*—a dear purchase for apparently so small an advantage.

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The first seems to have been, that the torpedo exploded under the stern of the ill-fated vessel, which was passing up the river "yawed" from her course through the strength of the current, which caused her to come in contact with the infernal machine. About fifty men were killed, and about one hundred wounded, the consequences of the explosion. These men attempted to swim ashore, but were washed by a storm of grape shot, which killed most of them—some five officers and forty-five men being killed by the explosion.

It was reported that Corrientes would be taken on the 2d, but on that day nothing was done. On the 4th heavy fire was heard at Corrientes, supposed to be the combined forces of the army and fleet against Corupaty, and it was soon seen that the assault had been made to flank the enemy, but without success. The Paraguayans are reported to be in a stronger position than by previous accounts. When the next attack will be made is still uncertain.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OBFUSED.

The Paraguayans reported stronger than ever.

The army was again delayed at Curuzú, which put off the attack on the 2d, and the assault had reconnoitred the Paraguayan position, and several attacks had been made to flank the enemy, but without success.

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General Flores was about to return to Montevideo.

CATHOLIC COUNCIL IN BALTIMORE.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CLOSE OF THE PROCEEDINGS—IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES—PRESIDENT JOHNSON PRESENT, &c.

Baltimore, Oct. 21, 1866.

The vast concourse of people that assembled around the cathedral to-day was greater, if possible, than even at the opening of the Council. President Johnson and daughter, and Mr. Wallach, Mayor of Washington, were present, having arrived in Baltimore at an early hour this morning.

At half-past nine o'clock Archbishop Spalding intoned the "Veni Creator," which was at once taken up by the bishop and clergy, and the procession commenced to move from the Archiepiscopal residence, through Charles and Mulberry streets, to the main entrance of the cathedral to batte that hitherto unknown as a movement to attack that battery, hitherto unknown till the shot was heard at the squadron, revealed its existence. The fact seems to be that our Anglo-Brazilian friend really desired to tell the world that both he and his wife had been successful in getting at that battery, which is said to be attainable principally if not exclusively at the bottom of a well.

ANOTHER ENEMY DESTROYED.

The President and his daughter, Mr. Wallach, occupied the front affirm that had not been for the incapacity of the Comte d'Eu, the former commanding general of the army, that Corrientes would have been taken on the 2d, as a portion of the troops advanced to the very walls of the former fortifications; but that the General having ordered a retreat this good opportunity was lost. The result is that and another major battle before anything else is due.

GENERAL FLORES ABOUT TO RETURN TO MONTEVIDEO.

On the 16th instant the United houses of legislation met in session to await the arrival of the Emperor and Empress.

At half-past twelve the coming of the Comte d'Eu and the Princess Imperial was announced, and they were received by the delegation nominated to the throne.

As soon as His Majesty had seated himself and commanded the members of the Legislature to take seats he read the following speech:

August and most worthy representatives of the nation—in the course of the present session of the Assembly no event has changed the pacific relations of the empire.

The United States of North America have given to Brazil the most complete satisfaction for the visit of capture in the port of Bahia of the privateer Florida by the war steamer Wachet.

The war, to which the President of Paraguay proposed to still continue, the government is employing with effect the means necessary to vindicate the national honor, aided therein ever by the patriotism of all Brazilians.

The army, the navy, the national guard and the volunteers have signalized their valor and discipline by new and brilliant feats which recommend them yet more to the acknowledgment of the nation.

The measures conceded by you to the government for the prosecution of so noble an endeavor, as also the other acts of the Legislature, are a more testimony of your real for the honor of the country.

The measures you have taken for the improvement of the civil service were an important service to the country.

The hope of a good harvest in the generality of the empire, which is due to the disposition and growing character of the people.

Thanks to Divine Providence the state of the public health is satisfactory.

August and most worthy representatives of the nation—I hope that your visit to the provinces of the Amazonas and the Parana will not cease to contribute to the welfare of the people.

The measure of a good harvest in the generalities of the empire, which is due to the disposition and growing character of the people.

The members of the Council joined together to-day at the Civic Hall, North Howard street.

ANOTHER SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

A MAN AT WEST HARTFORD, CONN., BRUTALLY MURDERED BY SOME UNKNOWN FRIEND.

Hartford, Oct. 21, 1866.

A shocking murder was perpetrated in West Hartford on Saturday night. The victim was Mr. Julian Thompson, a bachelor, forty years of age, who lived with his mother and sister on the road leading to Talcott mountain.

Between seven and eight o'clock a young man called at the house and requested Mr. Thompson to assist him, as his wagon had broken down. Mr. Thompson went out with the stranger, and was found by his horse gone about four hours afterwards under a tree on the highway, mortally murdered. His skull was beaten upon, and his body was torn to pieces. The horse had been tampered with to prevent his master from riding him. He was found lying on the ground, with his head broken off, and his body torn to pieces. The facts of the case will probably be developed when a full investigation is made of the circumstances.

The President was sent yesterday evening to Governor Swan, who anticipates trouble at Annapolis to-morrow, and may postpone the visit to the Cathedral to a different object than the mere curiosity to see the cathedral, and that the importance of the Catholic and Irish vote, in the coming elections had something to do with it.

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Mr. Thompson had the probable cause of his death.

He adopted the resolution, come from the Senate, upon

the Bank of Brazil and improvement of the circulation medium, and sent it for imperial sanction.

It adopted the bill of the government for an extraordinary supplemental credit for the expenses of the war.

On inquiring yesterday the reason of the frigidity of four hours' guns from the fort, it was informed that was in command of the fort the day before the late Emperor Dom Pedro I, of which yesterday was an anniversary.

Newspaper Accounts of the Battle.

(From the Anglo-Brazilian Times.)

The news of the battle of Curupaty is the result of an advance against the positions of the Paraguayans upon the Paraguay. These were the fort of Curupaty and another called Guruzá, two miles lower down and almost opposite the little island of Palmar. This latter formed the advanced post of Curupaty, and the wooden vessels anchored in the iron-clad and gunboats, and the iron-clad and gunboats with a parallel wall of earth about twenty feet high, solidly constructed, mounted with one-sixty-eight-pounder, two thirty-twos and ten smaller cannon, and surrounded with a ditch nine feet wide and six and a half feet deep, the water below also covering it from the front of the ships and making a land attack very difficult and dangerous.

For these operations General the Baron de Porto Alegre's army, consisting chiefly of dismounted Rio Grande, with two pieces of cannoneering, and a force of 8,355 men, were embarked in eight transports, and a squadron of six iron-clads and seven wooden vessels were detailed to bombard and cannonade the enemy's works and protect the landing of the troops and the works.

At 7 A. M. of the 1st of September the vessels got underway and moved slowly up the winding channel, which was believed to be thickly strewn with torpedoes. At 10 A. M. Palmar, the wooden vessel anchored in the iron-clad and gunboats, and the iron-clad and gunboats with a parallel wall of earth about twenty feet high, solidly constructed, mounted with one-sixty-eight-pounder, two thirty-twos and ten smaller cannon, and surrounded with a ditch nine feet wide and six and a half feet deep, the water below also covering it from the front of the ships and making a land attack very difficult and dangerous.

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